The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Yangtsze Ship Bombings Bring Showdown Nearer

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President Roosevelt Requests Assurances Directly from Emperor of Japan

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Japanese Sink American Warship Near Nanking and Bombard British Warships at Wuhu

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1937 VOLUME 83, NUMBER 3

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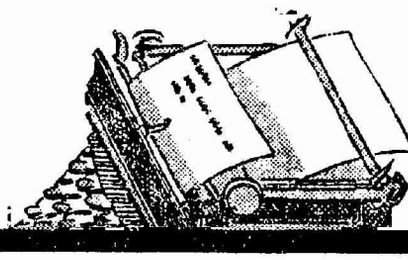

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J. B. POWELL—EDITOR and PUBLISHER

160 AVENUE EDWARD VII.—SHANGHAI

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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BOMBING OF ANGLO-AMERICAN SHIPS AND FUTURE U.S. POLICY

PEARL Buck, American missionary girl who won fame, fortune, a new husband and a penthouse in New York from the profits of her China-inspired book "Good Earth," doesn't think that Americans have any right to demand the protection of their own government in China. In the course of a recent article in *Asia* she declared that strong and sensible governments should make it clear to those of its nationals who choose to live and do business abroad that they must take the risks of those countries to which they go. In her opinion no home taxpayer can justly be called upon to pay for a guard to protect those who wander outside their country for their own personal satisfactions, either moral or material. Finally she declared that the only civilized and sensible policy, for nations that are determined not to become entangled in foreign wars is to declare themselves not responsible for their nationals who choose to live or work or travel abroad.... Consuls should be responsible only for business, not for protection.

⁂

Walter Lippman, well known political writer and authority on international developments from the American angle, in the course of an article in the *New York Herald-Tribune*, said that the argument of Norman H. Davis American delegate at the Brussels Conference was a noble and deeply intelligent appeal to reason. But, declared Mr. Lippman, "the governments of Japan, Italy and Germany are impervious to that reason. They do not speak that language. They speak the language of Julius Caesar, of Machiavelli, of Cardinal Richelieu and in that language the meaning of words depends ultimately upon the willingness of those who use them and of those who hear them to kill or be killed in their behalf. The Fascist Powers, though potentially weaker than the rest of us, are in fact stronger, because they have the will to fight for what they went and we do not have it." According to Mr. Lippman,

the three Fascist Powers have obtained the initiative in world affairs and with great skill and daring they are pressing home their advantage. At all vital points in the world, the Democratic Powers are fighting rear-guard actions . . . . particularly manifest in China where their influence is at the lowest point to which it has ever been reduced . . . The Italians, seconded by the Germans, are in effect leading an international revolution against the supremacy of Britain. Finally, the Germans in Central Europe, with the Italians conniving at their advance, are by the same devices of external pressure and internal agitation, ousting the French and their Russian allies. Mr. Lippman might have continued that both the Italians and the Germans are conniving at the aggression of the Japanese in China. He did say that while some deny they are working in concert and have many conflicting interests, it is nevertheless true that their common-interests are overwhelmingly greater than their differences and for the time being each of the conquering Powers has its own more or less separate field of imperial expansion — Japan in China, Germany in Central Europe, Italy in the Mediterranean. Finally, this outstanding writer declared that these three aggressive nations—Japan, Germany and Italy—can go very far and conquer very much if, jointly they can prevent Russia, Britain and America from opposing them.

***

The foregoing statements represent fairly well the opposing points of view now prevailing in the United States with regard to latest happenings on the Yangtsze, the outstanding developments of which are referred to elsewhere in this issue. Pearl Buck, who voiced the opinions of those who believe that governments should not concern themselves with their citizens who have gone abroad, unconsciously expressed a policy which was followed in the declining days of the late Ching or Manchu regime in China when the emperor refused to concern himself with an atrocious massacre of Chinese citizens in Manila. The Chinese community, which had acquired considerable property, was attacked by rioting Filipinos. The weak and corrupt Spanish regime either was unable to provide protection or connived at the ensuing massacre of several thousand Chinese. When the matter was brought to the attention of the effete emperor in Peking, he was reported to have shrugged his shoulders and remarked that the Chinese who had gone to the Philippines were unpatriotic, otherwise they would not have left their native land!

WHILE THE DIPLOMATS DELIBERATE

Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

While expressing deep symapthy for the victims of Japanese bombers in the latest incidents on the Yangtsze and concurring wholeheartedly in the statement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* that the action of the Japanese was worse than a crime, there is, neverthless, a possibility that the incidents resulting in the killing and wounding of a considerable number of Americans and Britons may yet serve a good purpose in compelling the

two governments to cease their wishy-washy, and thoroughly immoral and hypocritical activities and make a definite stand as to what they intend to do with regard to the Japanese menace. There is now little question in anyone's mind that certain elements in the Japanese military forces have gone amuk. The indiscriminate bombings of defenseless Chinese civilians and congested residence districts of Chinese cities which have no military character indicates a mental attitude which is mediaeval in its total lack of humanitarian conceptions. To call these men bandits is to be guilty of applying a misnomer. A more appropriate term is that used by a former Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, "savages with machineguns." It was obvious that the continuous and unrestricted massacres of helpless Chinese civilians would sooner or later be extended to Europeans who got in the way of the Japanese Juggernaut. And those who have scrutinized the reports of the bombings of Anglo-American warcraft and commercial vessels are aware of the fact, now quite well realized abroad that the action was deliberate. The statements of the Japanese Ambassador in Washington to the effect that since the Japanese Admiral had been informed of the positions of the American boats the ensuing bombing "was a grave blunder," will obviously not help the situation. While there may be grounds for argument regarding the advisability of stationing a gunboat at Nanking for the protection or evacuation of a handfull of citizens who for reason of their own refused to leave a city involved in a desperate war, this did not justify the deliberate attacks on the American and British ships.

EAST IS EAST AND EAST LOOKS WEST

Duffy in the Baltimore Sun

UNCLE SAM, 1937

Herblock in Washington News

Today, Americans wonder what policy they should follow and at the same time defend the nation's interests. One horse is labeled "Isolation" and the other "Collective Action for Peace."

Coming so soon after President Roosevelt's momentous declaration on American policy with regard to the "reign of terror and lawlessness" in the world, it is inevitable that the Yangtsze incidents will bring the matter to a head and compel the Government to take action. No longer is there any point in squabbling about whether or not the British Government is willing to cooperate. The crisis in China has now become an American issue and must be settled by the United States, one way or another—either get out or prepare to fight! The United States is, in many respects, back in the position it occupied before the World War. As the situation is now developing in the Far East the Americans must decide what they intend to do about the Sino-Japanese crisis. In 1917 they decided to enter the conflict and their entrance decided the final outcome. Some have argued that it was a mistake, that America was inveigled into a war declaration by the international bankers and traders in order to save their profits. But despite the critics, American entrance into the struggle prevented the German military clique from winning the war and that achievement, to quote a writer in the *American Observer*, was worth all that we put into the war—all the money, all the lives, all the disarrangements of our industries which resulted. Whether a victorious Germany would have spread its influence over Europe and into the sphere of the Americas is

impossible to say, but since the Americans had no more love for the Prussian conception of society than they have for the Japanese military-fascist feudalistic and contemptuous attitude toward humanity, it was obvious that the United States should register its protest in emphatic and determined manner. That the United States ultimately may take similar action with regard to Japan appears obvious. To quote again from the *Observer*, "If American influence is to be used against aggressors after wars start, it should be used consistently and continuously against aggressor diplomacy when there is still peace in the world and still hope of arranging things so that the aggressors will not dare to set their armies on the march. In other words the American people should make up their minds whether or not they are so closely knit to the rest of the world that they cannot remain isolated. Then having made up their minds, they should act consistently, working through the years of peace and war for the great objectives they have adopted."

EUROPEAN NATIONS CHOOSE SIDES

IN a desperate effort to evade the inevitable axe of Japanese censorship which fell this week, Chinese papers in Shanghai have been devoting a considerable amount of space to the European situation and its relation to the Far East, and have refrained from saying exactly what they thought about the Japanese invasion of China.

However much this concern over Europe may have been dictated by expediency, there can be no doubt that politics in central Europe showed some indication of having an effect on the Far East. Anglo-French conversations in London seem to have revealed a solidarity that had not been expected. Observers have reported that Neville Chamberlain, Anthony Eden, Camille Chautemps and Yvon Delbos are almost in agreement that the present situation requires some strong action on the part of the western democracies.

Following the talks in London, the French Foreign Minister, M. Delbos, set out on a tour of Warsaw, Bucarest, Belgrade and Prague, evidently intending to solidify France's relations with the Little Entente and Poland. Reasons for his trip are evidently the growing fascist tendency in Poland, German influences in Rumania, Italian influences in Yugoslavia and the growing discord between Germany and Czechoslovakia. Major cause of unrest in these allies of France is the unsatisfactory economic condition, which has prevailed throughout Europe since Versailles diplomats tinkered with national boundaries. Into this situation have come Germany and Italy, although both of these countries have had economic situations which were none too steady. Consequently, some of the Chinese papers point out, if M. Delbos could give assurances to these smaller powers that they will be backed financially and militarily against the aggressive intentions of their neighbours, France and Great Britain will have succeeded in clarifying the European situation and then will be able to spend more time considering their Far Eastern problems and interests.

This is all very well, and M. Delbos may be able to swing the smaller European powers into line with the Franco-British policy, but France and Great Britain must do more than settle the so-called central European problem before they will be free to concentrate on the Far East.

The situation in Europe is simply that France and Great Britain are vulnerable. They have what Germany and Italy want. And Germany and Italy are raising a big clamor in an effort to secure recognition for their claims. So far, Great Britain and France have been content to retain the status quo as long as possible and then give in under pressure, but London is beginning to think that concessions have been granted because of a big bluff, and when the actual showdown comes, Berlin and Rome will back down.

London and Paris have counted on the principle of collective security to maintain the status quo, and the system worked very well until it was challenged by the threat of force, and then it broke down when it was seen that collective security existed in treaties and not in the cooperation of the General Staffs. When Japan showed in 1931 and 1932 that she could challenge the treaties that were the basis of collective security with impunity, the entire post-war system wobbled.

Now Italy has, with great pomp, announced her withdrawal from the League of Nations, thus completing the anti-communist group as an anti-League group of nations. The immediate consequences of this move are characterized as nil in most European capitals, where it is pointed out that Italy has simply verified what everybody recognized previously as a fact—that she would not cooperate with the League. But in the long run Italy's move is likely to mean a return to a diplomatic policy similar to that which dominated Europe in the years between 1870 and 1914. The League, instead of having the European character that it had in 1926, will return to a simple organization revolving around Paris and London. Opposed to the League will be the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo triangle, supposedly anti-communistic but actually out for plunder.

Faced with a situation like this, M. Delbos may very well be able to tack down the central European situation but, despite the hope of Chinese papers to the contrary, that would not necessarily allow Paris and London any more time to think about the Far Eastern situation. Sooner or later the western democracies must call the bluff of Berlin and Rome, and the youthful Anthony Eden will continue to develop grey hair until such action is taken. Then, and only then, will France and Great Britain be free from European worries, if such is their intention before taking a stronger attitude in the Orient.

However, there is a possibility that London and Paris have recently come to the conclusion that they have been underestimating their strength. Naturally, they have always had confidence in their ability to settle situations with their economic power, which may explain why Great Britain has been unwilling to take a strong stand with regard to the Spanish civil war, since Italy and Germany can give General Franco military support now but would never be able to give him the economic support he must have if he were to develop Spain, supposing he should win the war. But France and Great Britain have listened to the speeches of Mussolini and Hitler, and they were beginning to believe that militarily Italy and Germany were able and willing to act. There is no definite indication yet that the threats of the dictators are only a bluff, but there is indication that with the developing "rearmament" program of Great Britain, ably supported by France's military budget, the western democracies are experiencing a return of confidence.

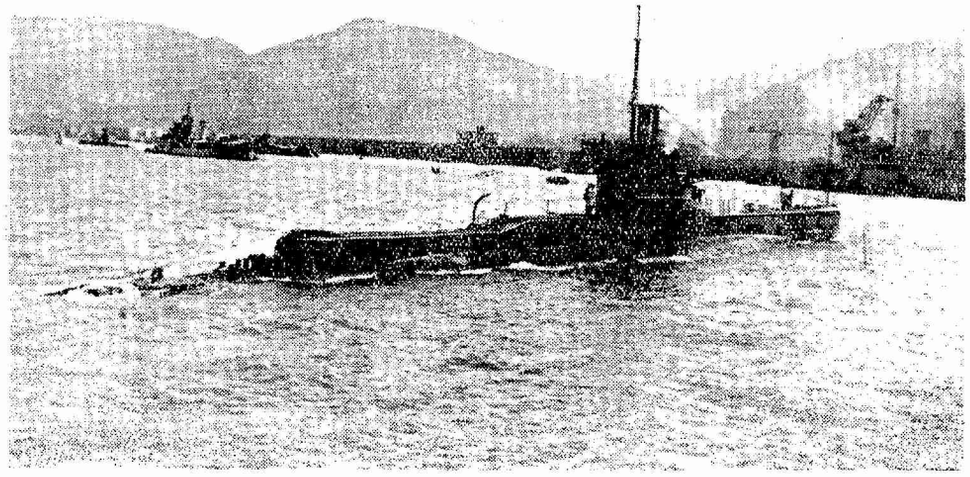
All of which means that the division in Europe has simply been clarified, and that the burning questions have not been removed and seem unlikely to be removed in the immediate future. However, and this is what the Chinese papers may have actually intended to note, the returning confidence of London and Paris may yet result in a stronger diplomatic policy in the Far East.

F. G.

Britain's "Little Gibraltar" at Hongkong Speeds Fortifications as Japanese Crisis Deepens

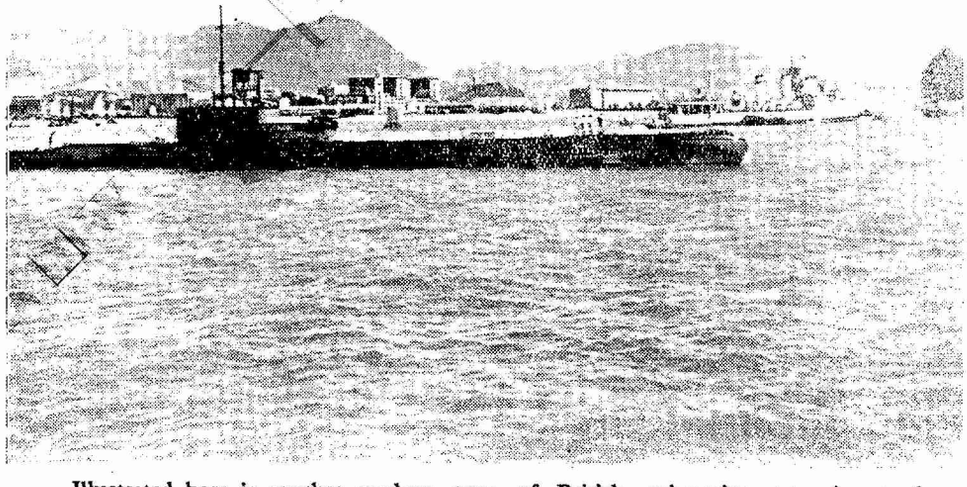
FOR the past four months Shanghai has been in the headlines of the world's press. Will Hongkong take Shanghai's place? Reports of the dispatch of large bodies of Japanese troops from the Shanghai-Nanking front to South China lend a most emphatic YES to the question. Already the Colony has attacted world attention, especially of late. For Hongkong is definitely menaced, and knows it, by Japan. And Hongkong is British territory, Britain's "Little Gibraltar," the "richest rock in the world."

Even as these lines are written comes the report from London that Hongkongs' defences are to be even further strengthened, that the original defence scheme now nearing completion will be augmented in conformity with a new naval defence project for the Pacific, supplementin gthe £20,000,000 being spent on Singapore and fortresses at Penang. For the first time, it is stated, capital ships will be permanently assigned to the China Station, and the present fleet strength in Far Eastern waters reinforced with more submarines, aircraft, destroyers, and auxiliaries. It is even believed that negotiations are underway with Portugal, whose ties with Britain date back many decades, with the view that Macao be included in a joint defence program. This strategic Portuguese colony is but 40 miles from Hongkong.



The most modern warcraft comprise the British China Fleet, based mainly at Hongkong. Above is one of the dozen latest-type submarines in the harbor at Hongkong. In the background can be seen a portion of the Naval Dockyards.

Little known to the outside world, Hongkong today is quietly teeming with military activity which makes her "Little Gibraltar" appelation most appropriate. This activity is not apparent to the eyes of the casual observer, even to the average resident of Hongkong. And the British authorities are of no aid in giving anyone information as to what lies or what may be happening in Hongkong's strategic hills. Hongkong soon will be Britain's ace military card in the Far East and in importance on a par with Singapore. As such, it may well prove to be Japan's Waterloo in her march to dominate the entire Far East.



Illustrated here is another modern type of British submarine returning to the Hongkong harbor after maneuvers. The size of this huge craft can be seen from the men standing on the bow. In the center background is the Kowloon terminus of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, while a speedy new destroyer lies anchored in the right center. Despite repeated bombings, the Kowloon-Canton Railway still operates.

By Hongkong is meant herein not only the island itself, which was ceded to Great Britain in 1841 and which is but 32 square miles, but the entire strategic area of Hongkong under British control. This includes numerous islands, such as

wounded. One Englishman, P. Pembroke Stephens, war correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph, was killed by Japanese machine-gun fire in French Concession, while covering Nantao battle.

The Political Department of the Military Affairs Commission issued 600-word farewell message to Shanghai, as main body of Chinese forces withdrawing from Greater Shanghai area.

Nov. 11.—Two Japanese bombers shot down in Nanking when it was raided this afternoon by 16 Japanese aircraft.

Nov. 11.—80 Japanese tranports carrying reinforcements and military supplies arrived outside of Woosung. The number of Japanese troops on board believed to be 60,000. Big Japanese drive on the front from Liuho to Chapoo regarded imminent. The report of Japanese landing at Kwanhaiwei on the south bank of Chientang River not true.
Situation on Sungkiang front obscure. Japanese claimed capture of Kashan on Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

Nov. 11.—General Iwane Matsui, Commander of the Japanese Forces in Shanghai, told foreign press correspondents that he was now virtual master of Shanghai and felt free to take "any steps" dictated by military necessities, in the International Settlement as well as in the Chinese territory surrounding it.

❖

Nov. 12.—Last Chinese units withdrew from Nantao in French Concession at 2.30 p.m. At 4.30 p.m., the Japanese occupied Nantao. The total number of Chinese troops who were interned in the French Concession, was officially reported to be 5,000. The Nantao boom removed and crossed by Japanese gunboat.

Mayor O. K. Yui, presiding at last Chinese press conference, announced that his daily meeting with press men would be suspended indefinitely, as Chinese defense lines were removed inland.

Nov. 12.—Chinese and Japanese troops continued to consolidate their respective positions on the front from Liuho to Chapoo. Japanese officially claimed the capture of Nanziang, Anting and Sungkiang, but because of dislocation of telegraph and telephone communications, these claims could not be confirmed.

Japanese reported to have landed altogether 10,000 troops in Pootung, majority of which were toward the Chekiang coast area to join the main Japanese force there. According to Japanese reports, two columns were heading towards Quinsan, another was moving upon Taichong, while three others proceeding towards Kating.

Nov. 12.—Wang Ching-wei explained that China's foreign policy should be to ally with all those states opposed to aggression.

Nov. 12.—Japan declined second invitation to attend the Brussels Conference, according to Tokyo report.

Nov. 12.—General Liu Hsiang of Szechuen arrived at Nanking to see General Chiang Kai-shek. General Liu declared that he would proceed to the front to direct operations.

Nov. 12.—Japanese captured Taming, an important city in southern Hopei.

Nov. 12.—Loyang, important Honan city, raided November 11 by 22 Japanese planes.

❖

Nov. 13.—Japanese troops pushing westward from Kashan on Shanghai-Hangchow Line said to have reached Wangkiangchin, strategic point on Soochow-Kashing Railway. Capture of Kating by Japanese confirmed. Quinsan and Kashing now immediate objectives of Japanese attack.
Soochow Creek now used freely by Japanese naval forces for transporting men and supplies to up-country.

Nov. 13.—Dr. Wellington Koo appealed to the Powers represented at the Brussels Conference to stop supplies of war for Japan and to send them to assist China.

U. S. Exports to China and Japan

Exports from the United States to Japan during October amounted to $20,099,00 compared with $16,701,000 in September and $26,603,000 for October of the previous year, according to figures published by the Department of Commerce in New York, Dec, 9. Exports to Hongkong during the same month totailed $4,016,000, compared with $1,715,000 during the previous month and $753,000 for the corresponding period last year. During the period under review exports to China were given as $1,388,000. as against $1,599,000 during September and $4,267,000 in October 1936. (all figures U. S. dollars)

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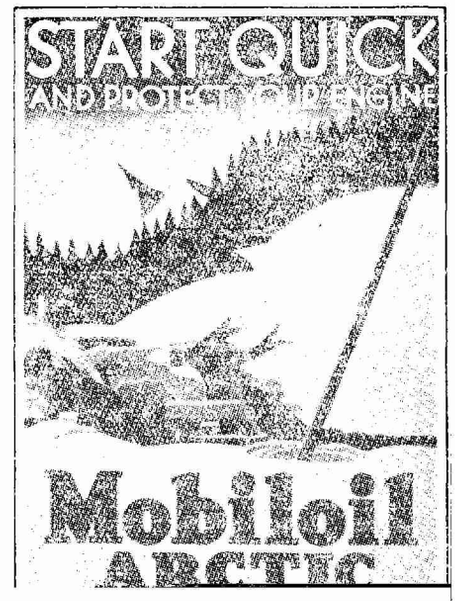

NMW-AERO-A-BR-11

Dollar Liner "President Hoover" Runs Aground South of Formosa

The Dollar liner *President Hoover*, a sister ship of the *Coolidge* (the two being the crack liners of the Dollar fleet), encountered another mishap last week when it ran aground off Hoishoto Island, south of Formosa, Dec. 11. The *Hoover*, it will be remembered was bombed outside of Shanghai Aug. 30 by a Chinese plane, which mistook it for a Japanese troop transport. First reports were that the *Hoover* would probably slide off and sink; later reports stated the ship might have to be dynamited loose. The ship already has a large hole, and was being pounded by heavy seas. There were approximately 650 passengers on board at the time of the mishap, about half of them travelling steerage. The circumstances under which the *Hoover* happened to be in that region are now being investigated.

After spending two nights huddled in makeshift shelters on the barren islands of Hoishoto and Hiyake, the passengers and crew of the *Hoover* were taken off by the Dollar liner *President McKinley*, Dec. 13, and later taken to Manila. Included among those who were transferred to the s.s. *McKinley* were 138 Americans, 286 Filipinos and 13 Japanese. The crew consisted of 235 Americans and 77 Chinese. The Japanese refused the Chinese permission to land.

Meanwhile, a skeleton crew is being maintained aboard the *Hoover*, whose three forward holds are leaking badly.

Attempts to refloat the *President Hoover* are being made by the Japan Salvage Company at the request of the Dollar Steamship Company. The *Miho Maru*, and the *Yusho Maru*, Japanese salvage vessels, have proceeded to the scene of the wreck.

Early refloatation of the *Hoover* is "quite difficult" because of the prevailing monsoons, according to an official report received by the Gaimusho in Tokyo Dec. 13. The Dollar liner, the report said, lies high on a reef, 250 feet from the shore of the Island of Kashoto, 18 miles off the south-eastern coast of Formosa. The bow of the vessel points south-east, while its hull is entirely aground and its holds are flooded.

Responding to the liner's distress calls, Japanese motorboats from Kashioto and the s.s. *Hozan Maru* from Keelung rushed to its aid.

The ship was carrying a cargo of 25,500 gallons of heavy oil and 5,800 tons of miscellaneous cargo, including machinery. In an attempt to lighten the stricken vessel, 1,600 tons of oil were dumped into the sea.

Proper Defence of Hongkong Urged by British Writer

The periodical, "Great Britain and The East," featured an article Dec. 11 by a Far Eastern journalist, R. T. Barrett, drawing attention to the vital importance of Hongkong as the "solitary remaining bar to Japanese dominion in the Far East now that the Chinese Maritime Customs in Shanghai is in the grip of the Japanese." "So long as Hongkong remains a great centre of Anglo-Chinese culture, a trade depot and a British naval base," Mr. Barrett says, "Japan can never feel that she is able to do exactly what she likes with China."

The writer urges that Hongkong must be made safe against aggression, especially against aircraft from Formosa. The keystone of British policy, now and in the future, he adds, must be proper defence of the integrity of Hongkong, the last open door into China.

Hongkong Foresees Heavy Naval Attack by Japanese in South in Near Future

Reports reaching Hongkong Dec. 13 about new dispositions of the Japanese naval forces served to confirm the rumors of an impending big scale Japanese onslaught on South China.

Japanese Sailors Land in British Territory to Pursue Junk Crew

Between 23 and 30 Japanese sailors or marines landed at Patkok on the British side of the border in pursuit of the crew of a junk during the night of Dec. 11. The Japanese landing was definitely within British territory.

Huge Dock at Singapore Now Ready for Use

The giant graving dock at Singapore's Naval Base—large enough to accommodate the biggest capital ship afloat—is ready for use, a Singapore message Dec. 8 stated. The dock is 1,000 feet long and 130 ft. wide. It is 25 ft. longer and 12ft. wider than the Cunard-White Star liner, *Queen Mary*. It is second in size only to the Southampton dock built for the *Queen Mary*, and including the wharf walls and stores basins, 3,284,859 cubic yards of excavation was necessary.

Canton-Kowloon Rail Service Suspended as Result of Japanese Raid

Seventeen Japanese airplanes made two raids on the Canton-Kowloon and Canton-Hankow Railways Dec. 7.

Three raids were made by Japanese airplanes on the Canton-Hankow and Canton-Kowloon Railways Dec. 9.

As the result of continuous Japanese air raids, the Administration of the Canton-Kowloon Railway Dec. 11 announced temporary suspension of service, according to reports received in Hongkong from Canton.

Of 9,625 shops in Canton, 1,507 have been forced to close their doors as a result of the repeated air raids conducted by Japanese airplanes, according to preliminary statistics compiled by the Kwangtung Provincial Bank.

Conscription of 300,000 ablebodied citizens in Kwangtung for the first period has been completed by the local authorities. After undergoing a period of intensive training, they will be despatched to the front for active service.

Five Hundred Japanese Troops Landed in Kwangtung

Three Japanese warships arrived off Chungshan hsien last week and landed some 500 troops on the Shanchao island, off the coast there. There are altogether twenty-one small islands off the coast at Chungshan. More than ten thousand men of these islands are stubbornly resisting the Japanese troops.

Seven Japanese Planes Bomb Shiuchow

Invading Shiuchow, an important railway town in northern Kwangtung, a fleet of 17 Japanese airplanes dropped more than 30 bombs on the airdrome area Dec. 11. Returning southwards along the Canton-Hankow Railway, six Japanese airplanes appeared over Canton City. Three scouted over the western suburbs while the remainder, flying at a low altitude, machine-gunned the residential area in Honam, the island opposite Canton. The raiders were driven off by anti-aircraft guns; no bombs were dropped.

Chinese Claim to Have Sunk Japanese Destroyer

A Japanese destroyer was sunk and a gunboat hit by artillery fire from the Wutung Forts, north of Amoy, a military dispatch from Amoy reported Dec. 10.

Yunnan-Indo-China Air Line Inaugurated

A regular air line has been opened between Kunmin (Yunnanfu), capital of Yunnan province, and Hanoi in French Indo-China. This new line connects with the one linking Yunnan with Szechwan and other provinces in the interior.

New Air Service Between Hunan and Hupeh

A new air service between Hunan and Hupeh, operated by the China National Aviation Corporation, was inaugurated at Changsha, Dec. 8.

Southwestern Provinces Linked Together by New Highways

With the completion of a number of highways during the past few months, good road communication now links together the southwestern provinces, including Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, and Yunnan.

Ningpo Business Practically Deserted as Result of Japanese Air Raids

Japanese air bombardments have driven the people of Ningpo from the city into the neighboring rural districts. The general exodus from Ningpo began last month when Japanese aircraft began making frequent raids in Chekiang. The business district of Ningpo near the East Gate has been practically deserted, as most of the people have left for the countryside.

Formosans in Fukien Said Maltreated

Maltreatment of Formosans in Fukien, of whom no less than 140 have allegedly been butchered by the Chinese authorities in Amoy alone, was charged by the *Shanghai United News*, a Japanese daily, Nov. 12. A Formosan, who succeeded in making his escape from Amoy, told the Japanese journal that the 1,300 Formosans living in the city received an order to give up their Japanese citizenship soon after the departure of Japanese consular authorities, on Aug. 28.

About 600 of them, the Formosan said, complied with the order. The others fled to Kulangsu, Changchow, Tungan, Shihma and Chuanchow. Many of these, the daily said, were tracked down by the Chinese authorities and shot on trumped-up charges of espionage and other subversive activities.

Listening to Moscow Radio Made a Crime in Germany

Eleven persons were tried at Hamburg, Dec. 11, for high treason, the charge being "plotting to overturn the Constitution by trying to strengthen their Communistic faith by listening in to a Moscow radio station." Three of the accused were sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment with hard labor, four to eighteen months imprisonment with hard labor and one to twelve months imprisonment. The three others, including a woman, were acquitted.

Dr. Wellington Kuo's Speech at Brussels Stresses Japan's Violation of 9-Power Pact

Mail advices from Brussels bring the complete text of the address made by Dr. Wellington Koo Nov. 3 and 4 at the Nine Power Conference on behalf of China. Further to the telegraphic summary printed at the time (The Review Nov. 13, p.212) the following extract from Dr. Koo's speech is important:

"The principal fact of the present situation in the Far East is that Japan has flagrantly violated the terms of the Nine-Power Treaty of February 6th, 1922, to which she has solemnly attached her signature and thereby pledged her respect for it. It is not only a violation against China whose sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity have been and are being threatened by Japan's repeated aggression against her, and whose fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to develop and maintain for herself a stable and effective government has been denied her by the Japanese policy of interference and invasion; it also constitutes a violation against all the other signatory Powers. Japan's pledge under the treaty is not only a pledge to China but a pledge to all other signatory Powers that she would discharge her obligations in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty.

"China, faithful to her signature, has been doing her best to make the treaty respected by Japan. In the last four months she has been defending at tremendous sacrifice of the life and blood of her people her sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity against the overwhelming superiority of the Japanese forces of aggression. In doing this she, in fact, defends not only the material interests of the Powers in China but also the general cause of the sanctity of treaties.

"China's resistance has been and remains under severe handicaps of all kinds. It is, however, animated by an undaunted spirit and a determined will. The bravery of the Chinese soldier in the face of the most formidable onslaught of Japanese aggression has given, I hope, no cause for criticism even when judged by the most exacting standard of military gallantry in the world. I cannot believe that the mighty Powers which are represented here at the Conference and which are also parties to the treaty which China has been trying to defend with her limited resources of power and strength will refuse to do their part in upholding the principle of the sanctity of treaty obligations, a principle which forms an essential basis of peace in the world. On the contrary, let me say that China has the utmost confidence in your loyalty and devotion to the stipulation of the treaty which gives the mandate for our conference and in your willingness also to do your utmost in order to make the principle of faith in the pledged word prevail in international relations. Such an effort will as much serve the general interest of civilization itself as render full justice to China."

Norman Davis Says Geneva Conference Served to Enlighten Powers on Far Eastern Situation

Norman Davis, chief American delegate to the Nine-Power Conference, on his arrival in New York, Dec. 12, stated that although the Conference did not attain its principal object, several decisions were arrived at, and it served to enlighten the powers on the Far Eastern conflict. The fact that the Conference did not succeed in settling the Far Eastern dispute, he said, did not mean that it ended in failure. On the contrary, he asserted, the interested nations would continue to study the problems brought out by the Brussels meeting until the dispute was settled. With this object, Mr. Davis declared, the Governments taking part in the Conference would profit by the *sine die* adjournment to study new means of bringing about an end to the hostilities in accordance with the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty. Finally, he said, the Conference stressed the fundamental principles which should govern international relations. These principles, Mr. Davis concluded, would assert themselves in time.

Britain's Attitude Towards Japan Said "Improved"

"Improvement" in the attitude of the British Government towards Japan was alleged by observers in London, Dec. 9 by *Domei* correspondents, who predicted that, with the fall of Nanking marking a turning point in the Sino-Japanese hostilities, Britain will adopt a Far Eastern policy "based on realities."

Britain to Defend Her Possessions

The determination of the British Government to defend British possessions, wherever they may be, was reaffirmed in the House of Commons London, Dec. 8 by Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary.

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Motherhood, with all its joys, entails anxiety and suspense when the little one is is sick and ailing; the hope of every mother is that she may successfully protect her children from the many ailments which endanger early years.

An ideal remedy for children's health troubles, upon which mothers in many parts of the world rely, is Baby's Own Tablets. The tablets have a mild laxative action and cleanse the stomach and bowels, congestion wherein is the cause of much of children's ill-health. Pleasant in taste, children like them, which eliminates the fuss often encountered when administering medicine. The tablets are guaranteed absolutely pure and free from opiates, narcotics and other harmful drugs, and, being in tablet form, accuracy of dosage is always assured.

For infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, colds and croup, teething pains and difficulties, and to expel worms, there is nothing better than Baby's Own Tablets. Of chemists everywhere.

In the United States Court for China

In re. THE MATTER OF LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of MANUELLA DUNCAN MORTON, Deceased	Cause No. 4260 Special Proceedings No. 2139 NOTICE Filed at Shanghai, China, November 20, 1937. William T, Collins. Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Manuella Duncan Morton, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 27, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Charles M. Myers,
Associated Mission Treasurers,
Shanghai, China,

Shanghai, China.

CHINESE TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM NANKING ON ORDERS FROM GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK

(*Continued from page 66*)

along the Yangtze. Should their suggestion be ignored, the Japanese forces "are not in a position to ensure the security of such ships and vehicles," said a notification circulated in the local consular body and diplomatic circles through the Japanese Consulate-General and Embassy. The Japanese forces further disclaimed responsibility for the consequences that may involve foreign-owned vessels and vehicles remaining in the zone of hostilities.

Martial Law in Wuhan Area

General Kuo Chang, Garrison Commander in the Wuhan area—the three cities of Hankow, Woochang and Hanyang—, has been appointed concurrently chief officer for the enforcement of martial law in the district.

U.S. Embassy Asks Japanese to Protect Americans in Nanking

The United States Embassy in China requested the Japanese authorities to protect the 10 Americans and their Chinese servants who were remaining in Nanking, according to reports received in Washington Dec. 10.

Seventy Persons in Residential Area of Nanchang Killed by Japanese Bombs

Nanchang was raided by a squadron of Japanese airplanes at 1.15 p.m. Dec. 9. Coming from the direction of the Anhwei-Kiangsi border, the airplanes bombed the city in relays. The raiders were challenged by a squadron of Chinese pursuit 'planes, which drove off the Japanese after a dog fight on the outskirts. The raiders departed in a south-easterly direction towards the Kiangsi-Fukien border. More than 70 persons in the residential area near the Women's Hospital were killed or injured during the raid.

Japanese reports stated that 25 Chinese planes went up in the air to give battle to the raiders, but only nine of them survived the combat. Reports published in Tokyo said 40 "Soviet-made" airplanes met the Japanese aircraft in a combat. The number of planes shot down was not given.

Viscount Ishii Outlines Japan's Objectives in China

An outline of Japan's objectives in China, including her attitude towards General Chiang Kai-shek and the interests of foreign Powers, was given to the London *Sunday Times* by Viscount Ishii, Japan's goodwill envoy to Europe, in an interview Dec. 12. Japan had no territorial aims in China or Chinese islands, such as Hainan Island, and would continue to respect both the rights and interests of foreign Powers in China so long as the Powers maintained an attitude of strict neutrality, Viscount Ishii declared. These were the two cardinal points in the Japanese policy, he said.

"I am convinced," the envoy proceeded, "that with the fall of Nanking, the Japanese armies will not pursue General Chiang Kai-shek farther into the interior of China. To do so would be to court the disaster that befell Napoleon at Moscow. But Japan must remain in occupation of Nanking until a settlement is reached with Chiang Kai-shek.

"Local Chinese administrations will continue to be left in control wherever they are willing to cooperate with Japan, but if Chiang Kai-shek refuses to come to terms, the Japanese military occupation will have to continue and funds will have to be raised by taxation to support the Army," the Viscount added.

Japanese Residents in Hongkew Celebrate Fall of Nanking

Cheering wildly and waving flags, residents of Shanghai's Japanese community afternoon of Dec. 14 paraded through the gaily decorated streets of the Hongkew district to celebrate the fall of Nanking.

Temporary Lull in Japanese Military Operations?

The *Shanghai Times* Dec. 15 quoted military observers in Shanghai as being of the opinion that the Japanese will hold off for at least two weeks before attempting to continue their military operations in China. The resumption of the campaign, it is believed, will involve either a drive on Hankow or prolonged hostilities in the South.

If the Japanese choose to attack Hankow, it is stated, they will probably do so both from the North and along the Yangtze River.

Conflict Not in Final Stage, Tokyo Authorities Say

Despite victories of Japanese troops in the Nanking area and the fact that capture of that city forms a major objective, it is "still premature" for the nation to conclude that the Sino-Japanese conflict has reached a final stage, Japanese Army authorities declared in Tokyo Dec. 11. They voiced the hope that the nation would not be "too much elated" over victories at Nanking, directing attention to the fact that Japan's realization of whole-hearted cooperation with China—one of her paramount goals—will depend on the future strenuous efforts of the Japanese nation.

The military authorities expressed their desire that the people would honor the souls of the war dead now enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine, and comfort sick and wounded soldiers, rather than "indulge in celebrations;" the people should bear in mind that the present achievements had been brought about by the sacrifices of the nation's soldiers, they said.

Fall of Nanking Not End of Hostilities, Tokyo Papers Say

The Tokyo press unanimously agrees that hostilities must be continued after the fall of Nanking.

The *Kokumin* commented: "The fall of Nanking will mean the collapse of the Nanking administration but will impose heavier responsibilities on Japan in connexion with protracted hostilities."

"Japan cannot be satisfied," the *Yomiuri* stated, "with a patched-up peace or inconclusive measures so long as the Kuomintang, whose guiding principle consists of antagonising and excluding Japan, remains in power, even if Wang Ching-wei replaces Chiang Kai-shek."

The *Nichi-Nichi* congratulated the Japanese forces on capturing Nanking, "which, as the main base of anti-Japanese activities, had a disturbing influence on peace and order in the Far East."

Osaka Businessmen Favor Dealing China a "Death Blow"

Osaka businessmen favor the delivery of a death-blow to China for the purpose of preventing a repetition of anti-Japanese movements and ensuring the complete displacement of pro-Communist and pro-Western protagonists, the *Osaka Mainichi* said Dec. 11. The newspaper quoted a statement made by Shingo Tsuda, president of the huge Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, on the subject. "The fall of Nanking," Mr. Tsuda declared, "may be a great military achievement, but from an economic viewpoint, it is still far from Japan's final aim. "Japanese businessmen desire that military operations be continued to remove the root of all evils still existing in Hankow and Canton. The isolation of Hankow from the Soviet, and of Canton from Britain, is necessary. "Britain may file a protest to Tokyo," he concluded, "but Japan need not fear Britain." Shozo Murata, president of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, was quoted by the newspaper as saying: "We must not be satisfied with Nanking's fall. Besides China we see more enemies behind the screen. To beat these we need stronger military and economic power."

China to Fight on Even After Fall of Nanking, Dr. Hu Shih Says

"China will continue the war against Japan whatever happens to Nanking, and even if two to three years' fighting is necessary," declared Dr. Hu Shih in an address at the Newspaperwomen's Club, in Washington, Dec. 9. Dr. Hu Shih asserted that General Chiang Kai-shek had recently cabled him assurances that the fall of Nanking would not end Chinese resistance.

Chinese Main Army Is Intact, Says Government Spokesman at Hankow

A *Transocean* message from Hankow Dec. 11 quoted a spokesman of the Chinese Government as saying that only a few divisions of Chinese troops remained in Nanking, since the greater part of them had succeeded in escaping the Japanese encirclement and had withdrawn in a southerly direction on Nanchang. The major part of the Chinese army was, therefore, practically intact and it would be possible, even after the capture of Nanking by the Japanese to reorganize the Chinese troops for a continuation of the fighting the spokesman declared.

Two Japanese Newspapermen Killed While on Duty Near Nanking

Masao Yoshijima, 24 years of age, of the local office of the *Tokyo Yomiuri*, and Yoshio Amano, 26 years old, a cameraman for the influential *Tokyo Asahi*, were killed while on duty in the Nanking war zone Dec. 8. The former was slain by a machine-gun bullet near the front lines at Tangshan, about one kilometre south-east of Nanking. With blood oozing out of a head wound, Mr. Yoshijima was rushed by two cameramen of the Tokyo daily to a military hospital near by but all efforts to save his life proved futile. He died three hours later. Mr. Amano was shot dead by a bullet fired from a machine-gun in a Chinese tank, which sought to stem the Japanese advance near Kaokuantow, 12 klms. from Nanking.

Teiichi Makishima, cameraman of the *Domei News Agency*, was slightly wounded on the forehead by a shell fragment while taking pictures near Nanking.

Kenjiro Ashizawa, aged 25, of the *Shanghai United News*, on Dec. 11 succumbed to wounds received while "covering" a Jukong Road battle on Oct. 22. Another reporter, Shoshun Cho, of the local office of the *Tokyo Asahi*, was injured on his eyes and face on the same date when his automobile set off a land mine, carefully planted on the road about two kilometers southwest of Nanking. Rushed to a field hospital nearby, the newspaperman was given medical aid, which was said to have saved his life.

High Japanese Officer Wounded Near Nanking

Lieut.-Gen. Kesago Nakajima was wounded while directing military operations in the immediate vicinity of Nanking Dec. 7, the Japanese General Headquarters announced in Tokyo Dec. 8.

World Gold Production Reaches New High Record

World gold production, exclusive of Russia, reached a record high of 29,700,000 ounces during the first ten months of 1937, it was announced by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics in Washington, Dec. 9. A total of 2,558,000 ounces were produced in October and 2,520,000 ounces in September, compared with 2,488,000 in October, 1936. The output from January to October reached 24,704,000 ounces compared with 23,128,000 ounces the previous corresponding period. If Russia equals her output of last year, world production will be the highest in history. The United States produced 457,000 ounces in October and 427,000 in September, compared with 450,000 ounces the previous October.

U. S. Gold Shipped to Paris

According to an announcement by the U. S. Treasury Department, U. S. $5,000,000 worth of gold was shipped to Paris on the *Normandie* Dec. 9. During the previous fortnight $35,000,009 in gold has been exported to Paris from the United States.

Heavy Gold Shipments in November from Japan to the U.S.

Gold imports into the U. S. during November totalled $52,194,142 of which $37,147,634 came from Japan, it was announced by the Department of Commerce Dec. 11. Silver imports during that month had an aggregate value of $10,632,849.

Bank of Japan Gold Reserves Show Increase

The gold reserves of the Bank of Japan Dec. 10 totalled 801,002,000 Yen, compared with 801,001,000 Yen on Thursday the previous week and 546,720,000 Yen on December 10 last year. This shows an increase of 1,000 Yen from the previous week and an increase of 254,282,000 Yen from last year.

Chinese Silver Not Being Refined in London

A report to the effect that Chinese silver is being refined in London on behalf of the United States Treasury was categorically denied by refiners in London Dec. 8, who informed *Reuter* that the refining is being done on behalf of the Chinese Government. There is no possibility of Chinese silver being unloaded in London, even in the event of the United States stopping purchases, as the first ounce of Chinese silver appearing on the market would cause a rout, recent telegrams from London indicated.

Twenty Millions of Liberty Bonds Sold in Shanghai

More than $20 millions of Liberty Bonds were sold in Shanghai between Sept. 1 and Nov. 25, according to a detailed report submitted to the Central authorities by Lo Ching-hua, General Secretary of the Shanghai Liberty Bonds Subscription Corps, of which Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce, was the chief.

Chinese Government Banks Not to Close Shanghai Branches

A spokesman of the Central Bank of China Dec. 8 stated that reports that the Shanghai branches of the four Government Banks have decided to close down, is entirely untrue. The spokesman further declared that with the removal of the Head Offices of these four banks, Government business is no longer being conducted by them in Shanghai and that the only activities being carried on here are confined to the maintenance of currency and ordinary business of a commercial nature. He also remarked that the four banks will remain here as long as they are wanted.

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Britain

The authorities in Hsinking against Manchukuo's discriminatory exchange control laws, which are "in evident contradiction with the principle of the Open Door and with British treaty rights," declared Lord Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons Dec. 9.

J. Davis Jr., acting United States consul-general at Mukden, also called at the office on the same day and lodged a protest over the application to an American bank of the Foreign Juridical Person Law. The protest was also rejected immediately.

Hsinking Officials Reshuffled

At least five high officials of the Manchukuo Government were affected by a reshuffle, caused by the resignation of two members of the Privy Council, it was announced in Hsinking Dec. 11.

Harumichi Tanabe resigned from the responsible post of Vice-President of the Privy Council, to be succeeded by Toranosuke Hashimoto. Shichitaro Yada was the other member of the Council to tender his resignation. Chuichi Ohashi, Director of the Foreign Affairs Department, and Masatake Futura, Vice-Minister of Justice, were simultaneously appointed members of the Council.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
of
NORMAN GALUSHA HARRIS,
Deceased

Cause No. 4272
Special Proceedings No. 2151
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, December 7, 1937.
William T. Collins, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Norman Galusha Harris, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 11, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

R. N. Harris,
Special Administrator,
c/o Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co. Ltd.
175 Soochow Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.

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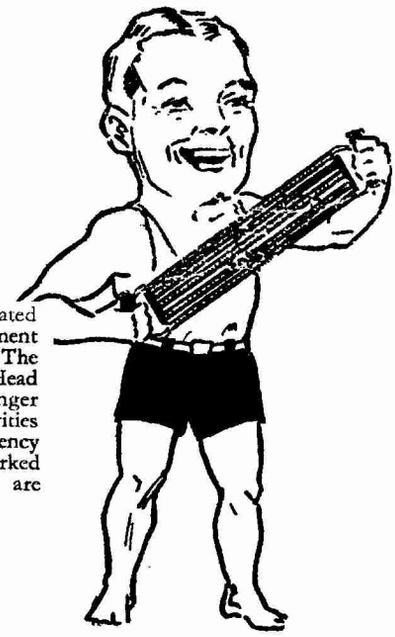

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Soviets Ready to Meet Any Attacker, Says Commissar Molotov

"Soviet Russia has kept out of war for more than sixteen years, but she is now ready to meet any attacker," declared M. Molotov, Chairman of the People's Commissars, in an election address in Moscow, Dec. 10. "Soviet Russia," he stated, "will completely crush her enemies. But the main enemy beyond the borders of Russia is in the camp of bellicose imperialism, especially Fascist countries." Russia was persistently carrying out serious measures to consolidate the defence of the country. "We are strengthening the Red Army and strengthening the defence industry. We desire that every plant and every collective farm should be a fortress to defend our economy and culture."

After a satirical reference to the anti-Comintern pact, M. Molotov stated that "in the event of an armed attack on the Soviet Union, the attacker will feel both the might of our iron self-defence and the power and light of Soviet Ruby stars, which shine far beyond the borders of our country." In another address, made before the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, M. Molotov stated: "The Soviet will mercilessly crush and destroy all enemies..... The Soviet now has all the means to crush enemy forces and Fascist bands if they attempt to attack our country."

Tokyo Says Moscow Is "Insincere" in Fishery Talks

Moscow's alleged insincerity in the conduct of the current negotiations for the conclusion of a new Fisheries Convention was scored by a spokesman of the Foreign Office in Tokyo Dec. 11. "As a result of the interminable delays, for which the Soviet Government alone is responsible, the officialdom and the people of this country are now demanding that Japan's vested rights and interests be given full protection," he declared. Despite repeated promises to accelerate the negotiations, the spokesman said, the Soviet Government has displayed "a lukewarm attitude" by delaying the presentation of its proposals for the revision of the existing agreement.

Soviets Hold Air Maneuvers Near Vladivostok

A telegram from Moscow Dec. 13 revealed that Soviet air maneuvers had been carried out on a big scale during the previous few days near Vladivostok and under the personal direction of Marshal Bluecher, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Forces in the Far East. According to newspaper reports all crack Polar airmen took part in these maneuvers, which were primarily designed to gain experience in using the air force in semi-Arctic conditions.

Japan Asked to Take Strong Stand Against Russia

Taking exception to Moscow's "faithless attitude," a group of members of the Lower Chamber in Tokyo Dec. 8 petitioned Foreign Minister Koki Hirota to take a "strong stand" against Soviet Russia. Listed as instances of Russia's "insincerity" were the current Soviet-Japanese Fisheries negotiations, the constant controversies in North Saghalien and the dispute over the Soviet treatment of Koreans residing in the Soviet Maritime Province.

Russia Will Take No Action Unless Other Powers Give Support

Russia has informed Great Britain and France she has no intention of acting against Japan unless other Powers offer full support, it was learned by *United Press* from reliable sources.

It was believed the Soviet war and peace policy would await further developments.

The Soviet air strength was said by informed observers to be so formidable as to allow the shipment of 1000 planes to China and still leave Moscow superior to Germany in fighting and bombing aircraft.

Russian Election Sensation—High Official Replaced by Radio Operator

On the eve of the elections to the first Soviet Parliament, Dec. 11, the country was amazed by the news that M. Mezhlauk, Deputy-President of the Council of People's Commissars, had been erased from the list of election candidates. M. Mezhlauk has been replaced by M. Krenkel, wireless operator of the Soviet Arctic expedition now on a drifting ice-floe.

Newspapers, speakers and radio stations throughout Russia urged a 100 per cent poll.

Investigation of Disappearance of Americans in Russia

Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, Dec. 11 summoned the Soviet Ambassador to the State Department and insisted that the full facts surrounding the recent mysterious disappearance from Moscow of the Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Robinson, be ascertained immediately. Simultaneously, Senator Royal S. Copeland (Democrat: New York) asked the Senate to investigate the matter. Mr. Robinson is a New York author. It is feared that the couple have been arrested by the secret police.

China's "Best Bet" Is Soviet Russia, Hankow Officials Feel

A *Reuter* message from Hankow, Dec. 9, stated that Chinese Government leaders revealed no false optimism or "wishful thought" about the present situation. Talk that Great Britain and America "may do something" is now no longer heard. The Chinese are not even expecting any immediate assistance from Soviet Russia. They have not yet abandoned hope of assistance from Russia, but they realize that she cannot take definite action in the Far East until she feels herself free from possible attack in Europe. The Chinese authorities are perfectly frank about the situation. They state definitely that China's "best bet" is still Soviet Russia. In the early stages of the hostilities, the Chinese Government hoped that Great Britain and America might intervene. There was a chance of reaching some arrangement with Soviet Russia, but this was deliberately postponed for fear that it might prejudice assistance from Great Britain and America. The Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression pact was only signed after the Chinese Government realized that there was little hope of help from these two countries.

Soviet and British Interests in Far East, as Prominent Chinese Journal Views Them

The Hankow *Ta Kung Pao* Dec. 8 commented: "The question of Great Britain joining hands with the U.S.S.R. is bound to arise, unless Britain is willing to withdraw from the Far East. Because the Conservative Party is jealous of Moscow, Britain refused to join the Franco-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact in Europe and join hands with the U.S.S.R. in the Far East to check the aggressive designs of Japan."

While expressing doubt if the Conservatives would unite with Moscow to face Japan, the journal asserted that if the British Government did not discard her fence-sitting attitude, it would suffer an irreparable loss in Asia.

Recent development in the Shanghai International Settlement, in the opinion of the journal, only marked the beginning of the new situation facing Britain. Wise as the British are reputed to be, the paper said, one is inclined to believe that the situation may soon develop beyond their control.

Referring to Moscow's attitude, the journal frankly expressed surprise. It said that the Soviet foreign policy in recent years has been one of perfecting her own safety. In other words, she concerns herself with her border defence, leaving the Capitalistic Powers to fight it out among themselves.

But Russia would soon be disillusioned, the paper said, because facts have indicated that Japan is bent on establishing a vast Continental Empire. As soon as China's resistance breaks down, Japan will no doubt attack Russia.

What perplexes the people, the journal concludes, is why Russia should sit tight and let Japan strike the first blow when victory or defeat of China directly concerns her own safety.

White Russians Join Anti-Red Front

Destined by its builders to become the center of anti-Communist activities among the White Russians in North China, a Russian Hall was formally opened in Peiping Dec. 12. The Hall will serve as the headquarters of an anti-Red campaign, waged in close cooperation with similar Japanese, German, Italian and Manchukuo organizations.

Sino-Japanese War Said to Be Threatening International Sugar Agreement

The Sino-Japanese conflict threatens to interfere seriously with the international sugar agreement in the opinion of exports in London. China, including Manchukuo, the Kwangtung territory and Hongkong, a *Trans-Ocean* message points out, is the biggest importer of sugar with an annual quota of 560,000 tons. It is however feared that the increasing influence of Japan on the Chinese market will interrupt the distribution policy of the international cartel by limiting the sale of Java sugar in China and will thereby upset all plans of the cartel for production and export. The first session of the International Sugar Council in London in January 1938 is therefore being eagerly awaited.

U. S. Pacific Fleet to Hold Gigantic Exercises Next Spring

The United States Pacific fleet will hold its spring maneuvers in the triangle formed by Hawaii, the Aleutian Islands, and the Pacific Coast, the U.S. Navy Department announced Dec. 11. The maneuvers will bring the fleet to the Samoa Islands, south of Hawaii. Naval circles in Washington declared that the maneuvers are similar to those held last year, and are devoid of all political character. They pointed out that as the fleet will concentrate near Samoa, it will be farther away from Japan than during last year when it concentrated near the Aleutian Islands. About 160 warships and 500 planes will take part in the exercises which will be directed by Admiral Claude Bloch.

Signor Mussolini Announces Italy's Withdrawal from the League

To the wild cheers of 100,000 people, Signor Mussolini announced from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia in Rome on the night of Dec. 12 that Italy was leaving the League of Nations.

"We are moving forward and away without regret," Il Duce declared, "from a tottering temple, where men do not work for peace but for war." In the course of his address, Signor Mussolini said he was making his important announcement for history, "for our Italy and for our revolution." The good intentions of a certain government, he asserted, were drowned as soon as their delegates came into contact "with the fatal surroundings of the Sanhedrin at Geneva, which is maneuvered by hidden shady sources prejudicial to Italy."

"In these conditions," Il Duce said, "our presence at the door of Geneva is no longer tolerable. The hour has approached when it is necessary to make a choice."

"Are we to remain inside the League?" asked Signor Mussolini.

A thunderous shout of "No" was the answer from the vast throng.

"Are we to go out of the League?" again asked Il Duce.

And the answer this time from the 100,000 people gathered in front of the Palace was "Yes."

Signor Mussolini denied that any pressure had been put on Italy to determine her attitude.

"Our comrades of the axis in Berlin and Tokyo," he declared, "have shown absolute discretion. This is the truth. The withdrawal of Italy from the League is an event of great historical importance, which has drawn the attention of the world and the consequences of which cannot as yet be foreseen.

"It is not for this that we shall abandon our fundamental line of policy, which aims at collaboration and peace."

"During the last few days," Il Duce continued "we have offered luminous proof by creating peace in the Adriatic (apparently referring to the understanding between Italy and Yugoslavia).

"Threatening voices which have been raised from time to time, and which perhaps will be again raised from the flocks of great democracies, leave us perfectly indifferent. They can do nothing against a people like the Italians, who are capable of any sacrifices."

"We have arms in the sky, land and on the sea, both numerous and tempered by two victorious wars," thundered Il Duce. "but above all we have the heroic spirit of the revolution, which no force in the world will ever be able to bend."

America and Britain to Enter Into Debt Payment Negotiations

In a British White Paper issued in London, Dec. 11, on the text of Notes exchanged between the British and American governments regarding the debts due to the United States, an indication is given of the possibility of an early resumption in negotiations. In reply to the American communication, the British Note declares that the British Government has taken cognizance of the readiness of the United States Government to come to an agreement and such negotiations would begin the moment there seemed any justifiable prospects of their being successful.

America Threatened by "New Madness in Night-Shirts"

America was now "far more dangerously threatened by a new madness of nations in night-shirts," declared Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in a speech at a dinner in New York Dec. 7 given by the American Civil Liberties Union. Comparing the present age to the Klu Klux Klan era in the United States, Mr. Ickes said that "Kleagles Klo Kards (officias of the Klan) now ride in bombers, tanks, battleships and submarines over a field of operations that is international."

In an apparently clear reference to the Sino-Japanese conflict, the speaker remarked: "It is a strange phenomenon that a country which is weak and helpless and, at the same time, rich in resources, is a hotbed of 'Communism' and must, therefore, be saved as a brand from burning by some altruistic fanatic."

Rival Charges Pan-American Airways Withholding Monopoly on Ocean Lines

The Pan-American Airways has a strangle-hold on trans-oceanic travel and is seeking to prevent the Government from subsidizing its competitors, it was charged by J. E. Slater, Vice President of the American Export Lines, in Washington Dec. 8.

Eleven Arrested in Dictatorship Plot in Siam

Eleven persons, including a government officials, were arrested in Siam Dec. 11 on the ground that they were plotting to establish a dictatorship.

PAINTS AND PAINT WORK

H. B. CAMPBELL

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In the United States Court for China

JOHN P. KOEHLER
Plaintiff,
vs.
BIRDIE A. KOEHLER
Defendant.

Cause No. 4274
Civil No. 2153
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
November 29th, 1937.
William T. Collins, Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Allman, Davies & Kops, has this 18th day of November, 1937, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 18th day of November, 1937, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 18th day of November, 1937, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has she resided therein at any time during the past five years, and that defendant's last known address was 1502 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C.

Now, THEREFORE, it is this 29th day of November, 1937, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 18th day of December, 1937, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:
Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 29th day of November, 1937.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

Men and Events

C. J. Chancellor, general manager of *Reuters* service, went to Hankow this week, traveling by way of Hongkong.

Rene Laurens, sub-manager of *Le Journal de Shanghai*, has resigned. M. Laurens came to Shanghai in May 1929 from *Le Petit Parisien*.

The Right Rev. Yu Pin, the Bishop of Nanking, arrived in Paris, Dec. 8 by air from Rome, and sailed for New York three days later.

After a series of exercises off the Algerian Coast, a French naval division composed of three of the latest armored cruisers, the *Gloire, Georges Leygues* and *Montcalm*, left Algiers, Dec. 9 for the Far East.

Mrs. Charles H. Laura, *nee* Juliet Bredon, daughter of Lady Bredon, well-known hostess in Peking, died of heart disease in San Francisco Dec. 11. Mrs. Laura had been visiting in California after an absence of 25 years.

Sepp Rist, noted German actor and a champion skiier in his own country, has arrived in Japan to take a leading role in "A View of Two Peoples," a film to be made jointly by Japanese and German motion picture interests.

Seven Chinese cotton yarn mills in the western district of Shanghai have recently been reopened, thanks largely to the efforts of the Shanghai Municipal Council in inducing the manufacturers to resume operations, a Chinese report stated.

The Canadian Pacific Line announces that Trans-Pacific sailings will be resumed when the *Empress of Russia* will call here Jan. 28 enroute to Vancouver. No news of the resumption of Dollar Liner sailings has so far been received here.

Noboru Ogawa, of the Gaimusho's Information Bureau, arrived in Shanghai this week on the s.s. *Nagasaki Maru*, for the avowed purpose of gathering information which would assist the Foreign Office to "offset Chinese propaganda."

One of the oldest foreign hotels in China, the British-owned Bridge House Hotel, was struck by a shell, set on fire and destroyed, Dec. 11. The proprietress of the Hotel, Mrs. C. Sim, evacuated with other British residents of Nanking on Dec. 9.

With the arrival in Alameda, Dec. 6 of the *China Clipper* newsreel companies and picture agencies were taxed to capacity in the attempt to deal with the largest load of China war films ever to be sent to the United States in a single shipment by the air.

The U.S. State Department Dec. 8 announced that the American Consul-General in Hankow, Paul Josselyn, had requested the Hunan Government to make every effort to rescue an American priest, the Rev. Cyprian Frink, who was captured by Chinese bandits in Kaotsum, Hunan.

A large number of bales of cotton was destroyed or damaged during the morning of Dec. 12 by a fire at the Sung Sing Cotton Mill No. 7 in Yangtszepoo Road, near the D.K.K. Wharf. The first and second floors of the building were swept by the flames. The Shanghai Fire Brigade extinguished the fire.

The Shanghai *Evening Post* reported this week that hundreds of Chinese laborers are being drafted daily by the Japanese military authorities for work in the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo districts. These laborers report for work at the City Government Ferry Pontoon off Peking Road early every morning and are paid on a wage basis of $1 per day.

The request of the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce for permission to ship rice and vegetables from certain districts in Chekiang to Shanghai has been granted by Dr. Chu Chia-hua, the outgoing Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government. The reply stated that the District authorities of Wenchow, Taichow and Ningpo have been instructed to give all facilities for the shipment of foodstuffs from these districts to Shanghai.

The Shanghai Power Company has started to supply electric light and power to consumers in the extra-Settlement roads area of Chapei which was formerly served by the Chapei Power Company, a Chinese enterprise, as well as by the Shanghai Power Company itself. The resumption of service in the district is the result of unofficial negotiations between the S.P.C. and the Japanese who are now in Chapei and who are returning to the district in increasing numbers.

Ten correspondents of the semi-official Soviet news agency *Tass* arrived in Hankow Dec. 4 and later left for the northern, eastern and southern China fronts to cover the fighting at first hand. It is the general opinion among correspondents of other nationalities that the arrival of the *Tass* correspondents is somehow linked with the reports of new Soviet planes, which are alleged to be handled by Soviet aviators and which are now being used by the Chinese air force.

Members of the staff of the *Russian Daily News*, 620 Avenue Joffre, had a narrow escape from serious injury on the night of Dec. 8 when a hand grenade exploded after it had been placed on a window ledge by an unidentified foreigner, believed to be a Russian. Eye-witnesses stated that the man drove up to the offices of the newspaper and placed the grenade on the ledge of a window in the type-setting department. A few seconds after the man had left, the missile exploded, shattering the window, but failing to harm anyone.

James Mills, correspondent for the *Associated Press*, formerly in charge of the office in Tokyo and later transferred to Shanghai at the beginning of the crisis here, has gone to Hankow where he intends to remain for the present.

Public drawings of the 24th Year (1935) Electric Power Loan (Ninth Drawing) and of the 25th year (1936) Consolidation Loan, Class E. were held at the premises of the Chinese Bankers' Association, in Shanghai, Dec. 10, in the presence of the representatives of the Ministries of Communications, and of Audit, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Bankers' Association, the Native Bankers' Guild, and the Loan Service Sinking Fund Administrative Commission, with Li Ming, the Chairman of the Loan Service Sinking Fund Administrative Commission presiding.

A Chinese plumber named Hsu Chien-hsi, who was wounded by two bullets fired by an Italian marine while working in the compound of the Salvation Army refugee camp on Ferry Road, died from his wounds at the Lester Chinese Hospital at 5.40 o'clock p.m. Dec. 18. A joint investigation into the shooting affair was being conducted by the Italian authorities and the Settlement police, according to Chinese reports. It is alleged that the Italian was on Friday afternoon having target practice with his service rifle when two bullets from his gun passed through a fence of the refugee camp and hit the plumber. The Italian marine is still being detained under military arrest, it is reported.

All Chinese daily papers and one English-language daily in Shanghai were served with a circular notice on Dec. 13 by the Japanese Press Censorship Bureau, announcing that censorship would be imposed on these papers from Dec. 15. The papers affected were asked to submit proofs of all material for publication to the Japanese Press Censorship Bureau for approval. The Japanese also asked that publicity should be given to the so-called "Ta Tao (Great Way) City Government" and other organizations. These latter bodies should in no way be ridiculed. Upon receipt of the notice, the publishers of the papers held a meeting to discuss the matter and as a result the *Shun Pao* and *Ta Kung Pao* immediatey suspended publication.

Sixth U.S. Marines to Be Withdrawn from Shanghai

Withdrawal of the Sixth Regiment of U.S. Marines from Shanghai at the discretion of Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, was announced in Washington Dec. 10 by the Navy Department. The Department emphasized that this does not mean a general withdrawal of Marines from China as the Fourth Regiment would continue its China duty. The Sixth Regiment is expected to embark on the U.S.S. *Chaumont*, naval transport, when that ship makes its regular call in Shanghai. The Sixth Marines, commanded by Col. T. S. Clarke, arrived in Shanghai in the *Chaumont* from the Marine Base at San Diego, California, on Sept. 19. The regiment will return to San Diego.

The U.S. Legation Guard in Peiping, having a history of 37 years, since its creation following the Boxer Rebellion, as well as the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment of the U.S. Army, would be similarly withdrawn, according to the *Hearst* newspapers.

Talkie of President Roosevelt's Chicago Speech Not to Be Heard Here

The *Shanghai Evening Post* Dec. 14 called attention to the fact that Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul General in Shanghai, when appealed to by the China distributors for Twentieth Century Fox, Fed Inc., U.S.A. against the decision of the Shanghai Municipal authorities to permit the presentation of the "talkie" reproducing parts of President Roosevelt's speech at Chicago several months ago, replied that he "does not feel that he can intervene in this particular case in view of the local situation." In his Chicago speech President Roosevelt said, among other things, that the foundations of civilization were being threatened by a reign of international lawlessness and that Americans could not hope for mercy or escape the consequences.

Chinese Say One of the Japanese Aviators Recently Captured Is a Woman

A Japanese "flying amazon" has been "bagged" by Chinese anti-aircraft batteries in Canton, according to a Chinese report from Hongkong last week. While engaged in the bombing of the Shihlung station on Saturday, the report stated, one of four Japanese planes was brought down. The machine crashed and was located by Chinese military authorities on the foot of the Chiteng Hill. Of the three occupants, one was killed and two seriously wounded. One of the wounded, according to the Chinese report, was a woman. Both of them have been captured and are being given good treatment, the report added.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Japan-Manchukuo Year Book

Japan-Manchukuo Year Book, 1937 Issue. Togo Sheba, Publisher and Editor. Published by Japan-Manchukuo Year Book Co., Toyo Building, Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. 1,305 pp. Price U.S.$7.50 or 30 shillings.

No other nation on earth issues so much propaganda and literature concerning itself, in a foreign language, as Japan. Hundreds of well written, carefully compiled, painstakingly edited, attractively bound and expensively printed books, tomes, handbooks, pamphlets and brochures have been issued by the Japanese or Manchukuo Governments and private individuals during the past few years explaining Japan's viewpoint regarding Manchukuo, and Manchukuo's viewpoint regarding Japan, with exhaustive tables and whatnot showing that Paradise is "just around the corner" in the Three Northeastern Provinces where "Wangtao" has been the guiding principle for these past six years.

My library contains scores of books on this subject given me by Japanese officials in Hsinking, Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Dairen, Tokyo—everywhere I went, in fact. Japanese officials apparently are given a huge supply of these volumes which they must pass out and the poor foreigner who ventures within range is loaded down with a trunkful of these weighty volumes which would require months to read. I doubt if anyone has read them through except the authors, of course, and the proof-readers.

There is much valuable information and data scattered among these volumes and the research worker, student of Far Eastern affairs, librarian or other interested person, is very reluctant to throw them away. The solution of that perplexing problem is at hand. The Year Book under review contains the meat of all the literature which now clutters up the bookshelf. The others can be discarded safely. The Year Book belongs on the shelves of every library, editor, writer, Japan observer and others to whom such information is useful.

The book contains 1,305 pages, 1,200 tables, maps with 4,000 names of places, four appendices, viz., Who's Who, Business Directory, Bibliography, and Learned and Social Institutions, in addition to an excellent general index. One half of the book is devoted to Japan and the remainder to Manchukuo. A great many improvements are noted over the three previous editions, although the issue at hand follows the same general pattern as the previous numbers.

For both Japan and Manchukuo, chapters are devoted to geography, history, geology, population, emigration, Imperial Court, administration system, politics and political parties, diplomacy, national defense, religions, education, judicature, medicine and sanitation, press and publications, arts and crafts, public works, communications, labour, social problems, industry, transportation, shipping and shipbuilding, public and local finance, banking, insurance, agriculture, sericulture, forestry, fishery, mining, trade, foreign trade, sports, and additional sections for Jehol, Hsingan, South Sea Islands, Japanese Saghalien, Formosa, Korea and North China.

The huge mass of information, including numerous of the more important political speeches and descriptions of current events, is presented in an entirely orderly as well as graphic manner. The printing is large and clear.

Yet the book has its limitations. It lay on my desk for four days awaiting review, during which time I had occasion to seek information on two important subjects: opium production in Jehol and some facts about the White Russian population in Manchukuo. There is nothing about either matter in the Year Book.

The absence of information on opium production must be due to deliberate suppression; it simply cannot be attributed to oversight. Opium has become almost the sole crop produced during the last three years in Jehol, according to official reports published—in the Japanese language. Under the head "Poppy," the Year Book states that "Under the previous Chinese rule poppy was openly cultivated in Jehol as in many other provinces in China." Nothing about the present opium crop is reported, the editor of this section attempting to imply that the poppy is no longer grown in Jehol!

In the chapter on "Press and Publications" in Japan, the naive statement is made that "Opposition papers can attack a government policy with perfect impunity." We wonder if the opposition papers could attack the present policy of invading China and enjoy "perfect impunity."

Another complaint against the Year Book is that so many of the figures and facts are too old. I wonder if sufficient effort has been made to thoroughly revise the 1937 edition.

Many of the tables carry statistics only to the year 1932 and most tables include nothing later than 1933 or 1934, which does seem tardy for a 1937 Year Book. Japan, with her genius for compilation and detail, certainly must have later data available. The reading matter also needs to be brought up to date.

Some of the statements made by the editors appear rather bizarre in view of subsequent events. For instance, in the intro-

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In the United States Court for China

CHARLES EDGAR PIERCE, Plaintiff. vs. AURORA MATILDA PIERCE, Defendant.	Cause No. 4279 Civil No. 2157 ORDER OF PUBLICATION Filed at Shanghai, China, Dec. 7, 1937. William T. Collins, Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 7th day of December, 1937, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of December, 1937, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of December, 1937, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor never has she resided therein since the last three years, and that defendant's last known address was 13 B Street Vallejo, California.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 7th day of December, 1937, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, SHANGHAI, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 24th day of December, 1937, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,

this 7th day of December, 1937.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

ductory remarks to the chapter on Japanese diplomacy, the following statement is made:

"At this moment, however, one predominant fact, at least, cannot be overlooked in regard to Japanese diplomacy. A new spirit has been projected into it since Mr. Koki Hirota, the present Premier, assumed the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in 1934. For some time until his coming Japanese diplomacy had been regarded in many quarters as a shadow of militarism, as a gesture to cloak the mind bent on pursuing its end by crude methods. Whatever truth there was in such view, it is not to be denied that the Japanese people now have a feeling that diplomatic machinery is in the hands of a true diplomat."

A statement of that nature looks rather out of place in the light of what has happened in China since that was written a year or two ago.

The Year Book represents the efforts of many writers and experts which accounts for the fact that some chapters are superficial and misleading, some are full of propagandist poppycock and others are intelligent, factual and exceedingly well written.

This reviewer was particularly struck with the clear, straightforward, honest manner in which the chapter on "Japan's Industrial Outlook in North China," Supplement 1 to the Japan section, is handled. The writer of this chapter did not insult the reader's intelligence by stating that the peasants of the Hopei plain arose as one man to throw off the yoke of Nanking, create an autonomous area in North China and beg the Japanese to aid them in forming an anti-Communist front.

That is the best written chapter in the Year Book. The writer first explains when and why Japan committed herself definitely to her "Continental policy" in September, 1931, when the Mukden Incident occurred. Japan's creation of the East Hopei Anti-Communist Government and attempts to wrest a five province autonomous regime in North China, are explained without any hokum. The divergent views held by the political, economic and military cliques of Japan as to how Japan should gain her ends in North China, are then summarized tersely but well, with the conclusion that "Whoever has followed the work of the Japanese military in Manchuria can have little doubt which of these three bodies of opinion will eventually prevail." The writer of that chapter was certainly correct. The remainder of the chapter deals with agriculture, trade, mining, industry, finance, and other important phases of North China and Japan interests therein.

The Year Book is recommended highly, but at the same time the reviewer hopes that the contents next year will be brought up to date, that the sins of omission will be rectified and the writer of the chapter on North China be assigned forty or fifty more chapters to prepare in 1938. E. H. L.

Rambles in the Hawaiian Islands

Roaming in Hawaii, by Harry A. Franck, Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, 1937. 349 pages.

Many people have stopped in their journeys across the Pacific to see the Hawaiian Islands, but nobody travels with the efficient thoroughness of Harry Franck, who, during his three months in Hawaii, learned of things unknown to the average resident of the Enchanted Islands—for very few of Hawaii's citizens travel among the eight islands which compose the major portion of the archipelago.

Most visitors confine their trips to Honolulu and the Island of Oahu, but if they venture farther afield they see only the "Big Island," Hawaii, with possibly a short trip to Maui or Kauai. But Harry Franck not only visited these four major islands, he also saw the tiny, eroding island of Kahoolawe, the pineapple plantations on Lanai, and (of unusual interest to everybody) the model leper colony on the island of Molokai (famous as the home of the Cockeyed Mayor of Kaunakakai). The eighth of the major island group not even a Harry Franck could visit; it is Niihau, Hawaii's mystery island, owned entirely by a British family, which provides the only exception to the spirit of friendliness that exists throughout Hawaii.

Mr. Franck began his trip through Hawaii during the eruption of the volcano of Mauna Loa (long mountain) in December 1935. Contrary to popular belief, Hawaiians do not flee from the eruption but make every effort to get to the "Big Island" to see it, and the spectacle is well worth every effort. After the bombing of the lava flow by Army flyers followed, not immediately, by the cessation of the eruption, he delved into all the corners of Hawaii, visiting the extensive cattle ranches, the Kona district, and the Kohala coast, original stamping ground of Kamehameha the Great.

His visits to the other islands were exhaustive, including not only the tourist sights, such as Haleakala, the Crater of the Sun, on Maui, and the "Garden Island," Kauai, but also the hidden recesses which the ordinary tourist never hears about. Consequently his book is an excellent geographical description of the former Sandwich Islands. But the book is more than that, for Harry Franck also delved into the mysteries of Hawaii's economy, which is based, in order of importance, upon sugar, pineapples, tourists and cattle. This economy is rigorously controlled by Hawaii's "Big Five"—the families who really determine the destinies of the islands. Very diplomatically he avoids delving too deeply into the mysteries that surround the development of these families to power, but then, any adequate discussion of the subject would require a book in itself, and that certainly was not his purpose. Furthermore, the subject has already been discussed in various volumes and has been proved both ways—that the missionaries stole the land from the Hawaiians, and that the missionaries did not steal the land.

Furthermore, Mr. Franck gives an excellent outline of the race problem which Hawaii faces. With practically every known variety of the human species represented in the islands, it is impossible in one small book to give more than an outline of the huge problem which evolved largely along with the development of Hawaii's present economy. His description of this problem is short but accurate, so far as it goes. One might wish a fuller discussion of the social effects of the racial mixture in Hawaii, but then, one can't have everything in one short book.

In one of the last chapters of his book Mr. Franck deals with the political problems of Hawaii, a territory of the United States, which conducts its elections according to a method all its own and which is developing a full fledged movement for statehood. The reasons for this movement for statehood Mr. Franck does not make clear, although he does touch lightly on sugar interests and tariffs and the desire of Hawaii's heterogenious population to become full-fledged citizens of the United States with complete representation in Congress.

Although there are some aspects of the Paradise of the Pacific that might have been treated more completely, and a reference to Oahu's 2000 foot Pali (which even the most proud Hawaiian says is only a thousand feet high), the book is surprisingly complete and accurate. The main aspect about Hawaii is that anybody who has ever lived there will never admit that any author, no matter how famous, can recapture or portray the scintillating tropical beauty and the rich interest of the various people's who go to make up the Territory of Hawaii. F. W. G.

Two Books on European and Pacific Politics

Changing Governments Amid New Social Problems, edited by Ryllis Alexander Goslin, The Foreign Policy Association, New York. Gold $.25.

This booklet is number eleven of the Headline Books that are being offered by the Foreign Policy Association dealing with current world topics. As those previously issued, it is presented in a form graphic and readable giving summaries of situations in forms easy to grasp and well edited so that either students or busy people can gain a comprehensive knowledge of the situations presented. This booklet is a survey of the present governments of France, Italy, Germany, Russia and Denmark. The vivid illustrations dealing with Unemployment, housing conditions, industrial production, wholesale prices, exports and imports add greatly in giving a clear picture of happenings in these countries, and why the existing Regimes continue in power.

Pacific Problems, by Joseph Ralston Hayden, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Gold $25.

The University of Minnesota, in its attempt to stimulate discussion and to do and encourage frontier thinking on social, scientific, economic, and cultural lines, is publishing the series, of which Pacific Politics is the March, 1937 number, offering information and interpretations by distinguished leaders in all lines of thought. This brochure dealing with the emancipation of the Far East from Western domination is ably presented by Dr. Hayden of the Political Science Department of the University of Michigan, at one time vice-governor of the Philippine Islands and twice visiting member of the University of the Philippines. After discussing China's development and resistance to Japan's aggression, the latter's Northern Asiatic policy, and her southward expansion, the Commonwealth of the Philippine and the dangers confronting it, he concludes with a summary of the fundamental facts. If all the Day and Hour Series are as stimulating as the present issue, the University will have accomplished her purpose. M. C.

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